





# THE YEOMAN:

Published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

S. I. M. MAJOR & COMPANY.

S. I. M. MAJOR, Editor.

FRANKFORT:

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

RANKIN R. REVILL.

OF OWEN.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF.

W. S. DEHONEY.

FOR JAILER.

JOHN J. SMITHER.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS.

FOR CORONER.

H. S. MOORE.

FOR ASSESSOR.

PETER JETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

W. F. GRAHAM.

A Reminiscence.

The following interesting document came to

light the other day:

OFFICE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

FRANKFORT, OCTOBER 28, 1855.

WE MUST CARRY KENTUCKY. We can

carry it. We have a majority of legal voters.

We will carry it, unless the Carpet Bag men are

allowed to vote. That they are over the State

there is no doubt. Will Kentuckians suffer their

voice to be drowned by a set of men who it is

doubtful whether they are entitled to vote any-

where? We think not.

We have here redoubled our energy and zeal.

Let every county do the same. Devote the 4th

of November to your country. Let no business,

let no sort of war, keep you away from the

polls. Vote early. Americans have an inherent

right to vote before foreigners, upon whom the

right has been conferred by our permission alone.

P. SWIGERT.

J. T. ROBERTS.

A. G. HODGINS.

J. M. HEWITT.

M. HORD.

W. DUDLEY.

T. P. ATTICUS BIBB.

We republish it for the special edification

of the gentlemen whose names are attached thereto.

Those "Carpet men!" How they must have multi-

plied! faster than FALSTAFF's men in buckram.

What a humiliating reflection it must be to

these "executives" that notwithstanding all their

vigilance; notwithstanding the redoubting of their

"energy and zeal" several thousand "set of men"

with carpet bags were "allowed to vote" and

drown the voice of Kentuckians. Where sleep

the valor of Samuel then? Old Brass knuckles

and Know Nothing Judges of elections, ye have

much to answer for. By your apathy you lost the

State of Kentucky. Is it not so written? Yea,

verily! "We can carry it," said Pope Swigert,

& Co. Why didn't you do it? Old Pope fears?

Why didn't you "vote early"?

"A Blow for Freedom."

At a "Reform Convention" held in Rutland,

Vermont, on the 20th June, a Mrs. JULIA BRANCH

branched out as follows:

Resolved, That the slavery and degradation of

Woman proceeds from the institution of mar-

riage.

Resolved, That by the marriage contract she

loses the control of her name, her person, her

property, her labor, her affections, her children

and her freedom.

Several masculine old ladies and a few femi-

nine young men advocated the resolutions in the

usual forcible style of such creatures.

IF A singular case of simulation has just been

developed in Massachusetts State Prison. A

convict, 43 years of age, who was sentenced at

the end of 1851, for a term of eight years, has

been an inmate of the Prison Hospital for the

past seventeen months, ostensibly in consequence

of a weakness of the back and limbs, which pre-

vented him from standing. The physicians and

nurses having reason to suspect that he was

shaming, announced their suspicions, adding that

he would be deprived of food until they were

convinced. The fellow held out for thirty-six

hours, but his appetite got the better of his legs,

and he went out, and has since been at work as

beastly as any body.

The "Ignorance" Candidate and his

friends—Elegant and highly perfumed

extract of Prentice.

George D. Prentice vs. D. George

Prentice.

THE ASSERTION.

"His (George D. McKee) opponents find that

the public printing fraud has been exposed, and

have already invented another in regard to his

opposition to common schools. George I. emphati-

cally a common school advocate.—Louisville

Journal, April 15th, 1858.

ITS DENIAL.

UNREMARKABLE NOTORIETY.—We observe that

some of the newspapers in other States are

commenting upon the introduction of a bill into

Legislature to abolish the School System in Ken-

tucky. Mr. McKee the mover of the measure,

seems to be gaining a notoriety which, we should

suppose, few men would desire. To be the lead-

er of an Ignorance party may be agreeable

to some, but to others it would be a badge of

enough for barbarism, or persons half civilized,

but men, professing the usual intelligence of

American citizens, would we should think, scan

a station to which must be attached an everlasting

odium.—Louisville Journal, 1843.

IF A drunken youth in Rochester, N. Y., one

day last week struck his mother with a joint of a

feeling rod, knocking her down. Degradedly the

worst case of son-stroke we have been called up-

on to record this season.

IF The pretty Queen of Portugal has not yet

seen her husband—having been married by proxy,

PRENTICE, in alluding to the fact, says that a man

who will marry by proxy ought to become a father

by the same method.

MAINE.—The Democratic State Convention of

Maine has nominated Hon. M. H. SEXTON for Gov-

ernor, upon a platform of resolutions strongly

approving the Lecompton policy of the adminis-

tration.

## The Executions at Montreal—A Man and Woman Hung.

The execution of Mrs. BELLE, a widow, and

JEANNE BAPTISTE DESFORGES, at Montreal, on the

25th ult., for the murder of CATHERINE

PRESTON has already been briefly mentioned. The

Montreal Pilot, in a long account of the execu-

tion, says:

Their arms were pinioned, and the noose was

placed around their necks. Widow Belle was

clothed in a low black dress, while Jean Baptiste

Desforges wore blue trousers, white shirt, and a

variegated sash around his waist. His neck was

quite bare. At precisely 10½ o'clock the solemn

procession left the jail for the gallows. Desforges

walked in front, accompanied by the Rev. Mr.

Villeneuve, while in the rear were a number of

priests. After them followed Widow Belle, who

was supported by the hangman. She was accom-

panied by several nuns. From the time of leav-

ing the jail till the scaffold was reached, prayers

for the souls of the condemned were offered up.

Arrived at the foot of the scaffold, both prisoners

ascended to the top (forty-seven steps) without

once faltering.

Father Villeneuve and two other priests ascended

with them. The cords were then adjusted, and the

prisoners placed upon the fatal drop. A few

minutes were then spent in silent prayer. Mr.

Villeneuve then, in a loud, clear voice, said to

Jeanne Baptiste Desforges, "Are you guilty of the

murder for which you are about to suffer death?"

Desforges replied, loudly and clearly, without a

perceptible tremor, "I am guilty." Mr. Villen-

euve again said, "Is the sentence of death you

are about to suffer a just one?" To which he re-

plied, "It is just." These same questions were

then put to Widow Belle, who also answered them

clearly and firmly, in words precisely similar to

those made use of by Desforges.

Mr. Villeneuve then spoke for about a minute

and a half to the immense crowd. He said that

the prisoners had confessed their guilt and were

prepared to expiate their offense by death. He

hoped that the awful doom of the prisoners would

be a lesson to all who witnessed it. Both prison-

ers then kissed the crucifix, and at a signal the

hangman slipped the bolt, the drop flew open and

they fell a distance of five feet. The death of

Desforges was instantaneous; not a single struggle

was perceptible. Not so however with widow Bel-

le. By some means the noose did not work cor-

rectly and caught her under the chin, and for at

least five minutes there was distinct evidence of

respiration going on, and upwards of seven min-

utes elapsed before she was pronounced dead.—

Still there was no violent struggling. Just as the

drop was about to fall, nearly the entire crowd

kneel and uncovered their heads.

Slave and Free States.

The Banner of Liberty published at Middle-

town, New York, thus discourses touching those

designations, which are so generally applied to the

States of the North and the South:

"A MISNOMER.—The two common distinctions

of the Northern and Southern States as 'free' and

'slave' States. Any person well informed upon

the subject knows that there is much more

freedom in the Southern States than in Northern.

In the latter the Puritan tendency to tyranny

has so far encroached upon and subverted the

primitive Republican institutions of our ancestors,

as to deprive citizens of many of the dearest im-

munities of freemen, while in the Southern States

is well known a conservative spirit has prevailed,

and there has been much less innovation. If,

therefore, the distinction of 'free' and 'slave' States

is to be kept up, the application should be

reversed. The Southern States should be called

the 'free' States and the Northern 'slave' States."

These are the sentiments of a paper published

in the very heart of the so-called 'free' States.

With all their boasted freedom, the people of

those States are told by one of their independent

thinkers that they are telling servants to those

who tax them—that they labor to support insti-

tutions in which they have no sympathy or interest—

that they have gradually surrendered their rights

into the hands of a few, and that the Southern

States are truly the States where freedom for

the white man is to be found. The Banner

concludes its remarks from which the above are

extracted with the following suggestions:

"As this is a white man's government instead

of the negro's, that portion in which white

people are most free, prosperous and happy

should be designated as 'free' and the appellation

of 'slave' should be applied to those States in

which white people enjoy the least liberty—are

compelled to toil more, and enjoy less returns for

their labor. Let the order then be reversed, or

let the non-slaveholding States be designated as

'free-free' States instead of 'free States.' We

insist upon this tribute to truth and justice.

What say our brethren of the press?"

The Banner might have justly added that the

masses of our slaves are compelled to work less

and are better fed and clothed than thousands

of the laboring population of the North; moreover,

that subsistence and attention are guaranteed to

them in sickness and in health, in their prime and

in old age, and that they are never compelled to

beg bread from door to door or to suffer for want

of employment. Without care or solicitude upon

their minds, and with the assurance of protec-

tion throughout life, their condition is a thousand

times preferable to that of the lazy, idle, vicious

free negroes of the "free negro" States, not to

say anything about the indigent classes of the

large cities and many of the operatives in manu-

facturing establishments.

We are not only ready to compare the condi-

tion of the whites with the same classes in the

Northern States, but we will, at any time, make a

comparison of the two negro populations, slave and

free, with the entire assurance that the balance

will weigh largely in our favor.

More Free-Love-ism—A Young Wife Se-

duced from her Husband.

The Detroit Free Press of the 24th ult., fur-

nishes the particulars of another Free-Love oper-

ation:

A couple of weeks since a married man, who

occupies a respectable and intelligent position in

community, applied to Justice Purdy for assistance

and advice in finding some trace of his wife, a

young and lovely woman, who had disappeared

one day or two before without leaving any reason.

The husband loved his wife devotedly, and

could not account for her abrupt manner of

leaving him, as no family differences had ever ex-

isted to originate domestic troubles, or cause her

to wish to leave a happy home. Every assistance

was rendered him in finding his wife, but the offi-

cers who searched the city was unavailing, and

he was informed that she was not in the city, or

being in the city was so safely hidden that search

was ineffectual.

In a few days he appeared again and said with

sorrow that he had discovered her whereabouts,

no other than Berlin Heights, in the north part

of Ohio. This place is inhabited by a colony of

persons who live in the enjoyment of promiscu-

ous intercourse to sensuality and delusion, and

who are to be seen at all hours and in all places

what they call "free love." What the process of

treatment is, Heaven only knows.

The husband visited



## An Eloquent and Just Tribute.

We have not read for many a day a more eloquent, beautiful, and, at the same time, truthful tribute than the following to the glorious old Democratic party, which it is the fashion with a few unreflecting and ungrateful persons now-a-days to abuse. It is from the *Mississippian*:

### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

One of our contemporaries says, with great truth, that it is a proud thing to be a Democrat. Coeval with the Constitution, the old party has defended it and preserved it from every assault, and is as fresh and vigorous now as when led by Jefferson against the Alien and Sedition Laws, or Jackson against the Bank. Every issue that is made against it, results in a public confession by all its opponents, of the truth of the Democratic principles and the wisdom of the Democratic policy. Every faction of a party that arises, calls itself the "true Democracy," National Republicanism, Whiggery, Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism; each in turn denouncing the *Sham Democracy*, each vaunting its pure faith, and each has been obliged to admit the falsehood of its pretensions. Thus Tariff, Bank, Internal Improvements, have all resulted in a settlement according to the policy of the Democratic party.

Now, that the Democratic party is at its summit of political power and prosperity in the United States—now that the intelligence and patriotism of the country have fairly embraced the Democratic organization through which this noble victory has been won, is exposed to a new peril. It is in danger of being regarded as an instrumentality whose work is accomplished, and which may be thrown aside. No view can be more erroneous.

It will not be questioned by Democrats, that to the action of the Democratic party—marshaled and militant and so triumphing over all the forms of opposition to it—every great step in our national progress, and every successful approximation to the principles of good government in our domestic policy, are due. In this view, partisan organization and party spirit, in a broad and liberal sense of the term, have been the great instruments by which our national well-being has been wrought out. To preserve these advantages, the Democratic organization in all its vigor is as necessary as it was to obtain them.

The tendencies to misgovernment are never idle. They beleaguer the halls of legislation.—They clamor at the portals of executive power.—They beset the body politic in every form of influence from abroad. They organize their corrupt action at home by every artifice which can appeal to popular credulity, and every stimulant which can rouse personal passion. They take upon themselves the fairest names. Now they clamor for licentiousness under the name of liberty. Always they conceal personal ends and self-seeking under the guise of public benefits.—They demand for classes peculiar and exclusive privileges, on the assumption that these are needful for the welfare of the people. They point to the splendid sins of the powerful and consolidated governments as excuses for undermining the rights of the States; and again by an equal perversion they cloak, under the sacred name of the rights of the States, the purposes of a fanaticism hostile to the Constitution and the Union.

Against all these forms of peril and evil, the unbroken organization of the Democratic party is the only safe defense. Its time-honored principles—its usages conformed to these, and embodying the practical political wisdom of successive generations—its great names which have been the watchword of fruitful and glorious victories—all of these are wanted to perpetuate and preserve the Democratic system of policy, and protect the country from the schemes and machinations of its opponents. Our national experience has made the fact conspicuous, that party organization and party discipline have been the shield of political virtue and the sword of political wisdom. In this country no party lines are to be dreaded. The death of partyism breeds corruption. In such an event politics become a personality, and legislation a strife of selfish interests.

It is the duty, therefore, of all Democrats, who have at heart the success either of the Democratic cause or of the Democratic organization, in which lies their strength. No man is a safe counsellor who would weaken it or break it down. Its work can never be fully accomplished, so long as the principles of good government are exposed to open or to covert assault. It must form the hope and reliance of the people, so long as they would protect their interests from the insidious arts of corruption, and the flagrant excesses of misgovernment.

## An Incident on the Cars—One of the Girls who went out West for Employment.

Conductor Woodall, of the Little Miami Railroad, is one of those dashing, generous fellows, to whom railroad life is just suited. He likes the daily mixing with the throng, the constant changing of faces, and delights to read the countenances as they pass. If there is anything peculiar in a passenger on his train, Woodall will penetrate it, and no one is more ready, if occasion require, to tender a sympathizing word or a helping hand.

A few days ago, a female, about sixteen years of age, got aboard of Woodall's train going East, at a village a few miles north of Cincinnati. He approached her to collect fare.

"How far are you going," he asked.

"To New York," was her reply.

"I take you only as far as Columbus. The fare is three dollars to that point."

The girl opened her pocket book, and took out two bank notes—a three and a one. The conductor observed that was all the money in the pocket book, and, as she reached him the three, he asked:

"Is that all the money you have?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"How do you expect to get to New York, then?"

"I will travel until they put me off. Then I will go to work and earn money to carry me further."

"Indeed," remarked the conductor, now deeply interested in the girl. "And, many I ask, what is taking you to New York?"

"It is my home, sir. A year ago I was persuaded to come West, being assured that working girls were better paid here than there. I came out to L—, and was engaged in the family of Mr. —. I lived with them a few months, when they went out West. I then engaged with a farmer, but was taken down with the chills and fever, from which I have not yet recovered. I have worked hard for a year, and these four dollars constitute all my savings. I am sick, and I am going home. Probably I can get work as I go along to pay my way."

This story was told so candidly that the conductor, who had watched the narrator closely, could not doubt its truth.

"If this is the case, I cannot take your money," he said. "Indeed, sir, it is true."

"Then take your money back," was his answer and he passed along.

Through with his collection, he related the circumstances to a couple of gentlemen passengers, and proposed to head a subscription list if they would go through the train and take up a collection for the girl. The gentlemen readily agreed to this, and in a few minutes had the pleasure of handing the girl some seventeen dollars, enough to pay her way to New York. She knew nothing of the movement until she received the money, when her grateful feelings gave vent in copious tears. No one doubted her honesty.

But Woodall was not satisfied. Before she left the train, he gave her a memorandum setting forth the route she should take, and a card which he requested her to use instead of tickets. On the card was written the following:

"To my BROTHER CONDUCTORS.—I have passed this worthy young lady on my train to Columbus. A collection was taken up for her, and seventeen dollars placed in her hands by the passengers.—For God's sake don't take one cent of it."

WOODALL.

Conductor Little Miami Railroad.

This, no doubt, enabled her to reach home safely, and with money in her purse.—*Cincinnati Times.*

## Judge Wheat as a Voter.

We clip the following article from the *Bardstown Gazette*. If the charges are true, and we presume they are—they need no comment.

To enable our friends in this Appellate district to form some idea of the "affection" entertained for them, by Mr. Wheat, we will re-publish an extract from the *Gazette* of Aug. 19, 1857. The circumstance occurred in the county where he (Mr. W.) "lives, moves, has his being,"—and votes. Here it is:

The writer says, "there is another matter connected with this same judicial election (in 1857), that we want to talk about to those kind-hearted Democrats, down in the southern part of this Appellate judicial district. We all know that Judge Wheat before that election, while a candidate, professed not to be a party candidate, and solicited and obtained the votes of many persons, on that ground, while some of his intimate friends insisted that no nomination had been, or would be made. This was done publicly and repeatedly, and at the same time the "eternal secret circular writer" (Blanton Duncan) was poking up the faithful by assuring them that Bullitt's election would 'enliven' the Democracy and dispirit and discourage Americans. Well, the game was out, and Judge Wheat was elected, by Democratic votes, for if all the democrats that went to the polls had voted for Bullitt, as they should have done, Bullitt and not Wheat would have been elected. In the late election (1857) there were two candidates for the legislature, in Adair county—Judge Wheat's county—E. Russell, a clever young lawyer, (we think with a Catholic wife), was the Democratic candidate. The other candidate was a notorious character in Adair and the adjoining counties, S. Wheeler, by name, a man without one single redeeming trait; dissipated, rowdy, a notorious rake, who at the age of twenty-two or twenty-five married an old lady of Garrard or Lincoln county, at the age of "sweet sixty-two," or thereabouts—looking old enough for his own grand-mother, the owner of a very likely family of negroes and other property. He, too, was not the candidate of any party—for no party could have been found so lost to decency, as to have recognized him in that capacity. As an evidence of this only one hundred and twenty-five men could be found in all Adair county to vote for him against Russell, and we regret to learn that Judge Z. Wheat was one of the one hundred twenty-five! Now the Democrats, of Adair, Taylor, Green, Monroe, Barren and Hart—you that elevated Judge Wheat to his present position—don't you think he is suitable person for the know nothing party to vote for, but how does he suit a democrat?—We should like to know whether it was Sikes Wheeler's rich old wife whose slaves he is "working off" so fast, or Ed. Russell's Catholic wife, that decided the grave matter of Judge Wheat's choice of member of the Legislature for Adair county—see if that load of Wheat don't sour on other people's stomachs!"

Well, we hope our democratic friends will cut that out and paste it in their hats, and read it every time they take them off.

CARRIE PERKIN'S PRAYER.—Little Carrie Perkin's was a great pet of mine; indeed, she was the sunbeam of the house. She was only three years old, but had a strangely mature way of talking some times, that made her seem very interesting. Every night I went to her room for a good night kiss; and never shall forget how sweetly she used to look in her little night dress, as she knelt down at her mother's side and said:

"Our Father," nor how reverently she used to fold her little hands at the close and say:

"Good night, dear God, and please take good care of little Carrie."

"Why, Carrie," said her mother, the first time she added this to her prayer, "you shouldn't talk to God so."

"Shouldn't I?" said the little prattler; "I love God, and why shouldn't I say good night to him before I go to sleep, just as I do to you and Aunt Annie?"

Her mother looked thoughtful, but only replied by kissing her, and always after that she repeated her good night petition.

The Mansion House, at Frankfort, under the management of Messrs. Luckett & Taylor is a first class hotel. We had the pleasure of sojourning a few days at this house about two weeks since, and take pleasure in recommending it to all persons visiting Frankfort.—*Cynthiana Age.*

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 30th day of June, 1858, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Atchison, M. 9	Looker, Miss E. M.
Allen, Joshua	Mayhall, Miss Fannie
Briggs, Miss M.	McHaffey, E. A.
Burton, Jas. T.	McChesney, S.
Broughton, Wm. H.	Murphy, Con
Baker, J. H.	Morris, J. C.
Bacon, Giles S.	McCurry, Miss Amanda
Berry, Bridgett	Miller, Isaac
Bullock, Wm. F.	McIntire, Miss M. R.
Byars, Dr. W. J.	Mage, Richard
Cameron, Donald 2	Means, Thomas
Campbell, Mrs. Mollie	McKee, Bob.
Clark, Thomas P.	McMurry, J. A.
Collins, Timothy,	Marshall, Charles 3.
Cleary, W. W.	McKee, Jno. L.
Cane, George 3.	Martin, Mrs. Nancy
Care, Isaac L.	Moseby, Miss Martha E.
Crateher, Henry	Miller, Mrs. Harvey
Crossland, E.	Newman, John E. 2
Christie, William	Owens, John
Catterlin, U. T.	Paul, Charles H. D. 2
Church, W. S.	Perkins, J. H. P.
Dowling, Mrs. Mary	Peyton, Mereda
Douglas, Jackson	Petrie, James
Dawson, Barney	Pitts, W. T.
Emison, David	Penn, Robt.
Fahring, Miss Ada L.	Reynolds, Thomas
Freeman, Benj., 2	Robinson, John
Fowler, Frank	Richardson, Key. R.
Faught, Geo. W.	Robinson, Mrs. Eliza
Fitzpatrick, James	Robertson, Wm. P.
Fox, Micheal	Rogers, Nicholas
Green, Mrs. Ellen	Smith, V. H.
Glascok, Haden E.	Sharp, Abraham
Gucerd, Jeremiah	Sheard, W. C.
Gardner, T. N.	Suter, J. H.
Gardner, B. F.	Stettens, J. L.
Hudley, Miss Mary 3	Strawther, Hannah 2
Hoffman, J. W.	Symmes, D. C.
Haygood, G.	Stone, Robt.
Hudson, Willis J.	Smith, W. B.
Hudspeth, S. M.	South, Jerry 2
Harper, Mrs. Lucy	Shackelford, J.
Hampton, Ambrose 2	Scroggins, Sarah Ann.
Hedgman, Miss Sallie	Scott, Margarette
Hawkins, Mrs. S. A.	Steven, G. W.
Howard, D. C.	Scott, Wm.
Hicks, Miss Sarah 2	Taylor, William
Harley, James P.	Tanner, Mrs. Elizabeth
Hawkins, Cornelius	Taylor, Harry
Hale, Jno.	Taylor, Reuben
Hawkins, Miss Sallie	Turner, E. B.
Hill, Henry D.	Tygart, Wm.
Harris, Erastus G.	Taylor, Miss Martha col
Huey, J. K.	Wadham, Mrs. Harriet
Jackson, J. T. 2	Watson, C. J.
Judge, Thos. B.	Welsh, John
Johnson, Mrs. Edward	Woodford, C. H.
Jones, W. H.	Williamson, Harrison 2
Jennings, E. W.	White, Col. C.
Johnson, R.	Williams, Mrs. Jane
Johnson, Letitia	Wiley, W. H.
Jennings, J. R.	Woods, Lane
Jackson, Moses	Walsh, Micheal
King & Smallwood 2	Ware, W. W.
Lynch, James A.	Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth
Lewis, Miss Mary 2	Pub. Ed. Reformer.

Persons calling for the above letters, will please say "advertised."

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M.

## HOUSE FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED by Mr. RICHARD SHARP, on Broadway street, near the Railroad Depot. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, enquire of May 13-14 Mrs. E. P. CONERY.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

## SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERIES, OF KENTUCKY; FOR JULY, 1858.

R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.

PURCHASERS OF TICKETS WILL BEAR in mind that the Shelby College Lotteries of Kentucky, are drawn by State authority and by State officers—and all schemes are examined and approved by them.

Beware of all Lotteries with extraordinary large Prizes for a small cost of Tickets—all such are swindles. The Managers of the Shelby College Lotteries presents as large and fair schemes as can be made for the price of tickets; and persons purchasing in them, if they draw a prize, will certainly be paid. In the others, every dollar invested is so much thrown away.

### MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF KY., Extra Class 197,

DECIDED BY DRAWING OF GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS L.

To be drawn in Baltimore City, July 24, 1858.

Making more Prizes than Blanks.—Every package of 26 tickets must contain 14 drawn numbers, so that there are 14 Prizes to 12 Blanks.

1 Grand Prize of \$40,000	1 Prize of \$3,000
1 Prize of 10,000	4 Prizes of 2,000
1 Prize of 1,000	10 Prizes of 1,249
1 Prize of 10,000	10 Prizes of 500
1 Prize of 10,000	10 Prizes of 300
1 Prize of 6,000	317 Prizes of 150
1 Prize of 6,000	64 Prizes of 100
1 Prize of 6,000	64 Prizes of 80
1 Prize of 6,000	64 Prizes of 40
1 Prize of 3,000	5,632 Prizes of 20
1 Prize of 3,000	28,224 Prizes of 10
1 Prize of 3,000	

34,412 Prizes amounting to \$601,000

Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2.50, Eighths \$1.25

A Certificate of Package of 26 Wholes, cost \$141

Do. 26 Halves, " 70.50

Do. 26 Quarters, " 35.25

Do. 26 Eighths, " 17.6

## HAVANA PLAN

THIS IS THE OLD MODE OF DRAWING.

PRIZES IN ONE WHEEL AND TICKETS IN ANOTHER.

Every Prize is Drawn out.

Prizes paid in full without any deduction.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF KY. Extra Class 203,

Decided by Drawing of Maryland State, (Havana Plan) Extra Class S.

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, June 26.

20,163 Prizes! 40,000 Numbers!!

We would call particular attention to the following splendid scheme, a package of 16 whole tickets costing only \$80—and every other ticket being warranted to draw \$10, determined by the number drawing the Capital Prize, whether odd or even.

1 Prize of \$35,000	4 Approx to \$20
1 Prize of 10,000	4 " 10
1 Prize of 5,000	4 " 5
1 Prize of 2,400	4 " 3
1 Prize of 2,000	4 " 2
1 Prize of 1,000	8 " 1
1 Prize of 500	8 " .50
1 Prize of 500	8 " .25
1 Prize of 400	8 " .10
1 Prize of 400	8 " .05
1 Prize of 200	8 " .02
10 Prizes of 200	8 " .01
100 Prizes of 100	are 10
20,000 Prizes of 10	are 200

20,000 Prizes of \$2, determined by Capital Prize, be odd or even.

Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2.50.

A Managers' Certificate of 16 Wholes—where persons wish to pay the risk only, will be sent for—\$20

" 16 Halves, " 40

" 16 Quarters, " 20

" 16 Eighths, " 10

The Managers have been compelled from the numerous complaints made to them, of unfairness the part of those who have been attending to the drawing of orders, to resume the correspondence business in their own name.

Order Tickets from the Managers only. Address all letters to

July 1-1858 R. FRANCE & Co. Louisville, Kentucky

## DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC BOOKS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, May 20, 1858

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of July next, at 3 o'clock for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State. The Books and Documents to be distributed are the 18th volume of Ben Monroe's Reports, the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Reports, Geological Reports, Acts and Journals, Commissioners Blanks, Registrars Blanks for Common Schools, and other documents necessary by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Fulton, Hickman, Ball

Graves, McCracken, Madison

Calloway, Livingston, Lyon

Trigg, Caldwell, Crittenden

Union.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Hopkins, Henderson, McLean

Muhlenburg, Christian, Todd

Butler, Logan, Simpson

Allen, Monroe, Barren

Warren.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Hart, Edmonson, Grant

Ohio, Daviess, Hancock

Breckinridge, Meade, Harlan

Larue, Jefferson, Bullitt

Neison.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Washington, Lincoln, Meade

Taylor, Taylor, Madison

Cumberland, Adair, Simpson

Boyle, Clinton, Allen

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Pulaski, Casey, Grant

Rockcastle, Laurel, Hancock

Harlan, Clay, Harlan

Letcher, Wayne, Bullitt

Russell.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Shelby, Oldham, Grant

Henry, Carroll, Franklin

Gallatin, Grant, Campbell

Kenton, Campbell, Campbell

Pendleton.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Scott, Woodford, Grant

Jessamine, Madison, Hancock

Owsley, Brantley, Harlan

Pike, Powell, Jackson

Clarke.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Bourbon, Bracken, Grant

Nicholas, Bath, Morgan

Greenup, Morgan, Lawrence

Lewis, Lawrence, Rowan

Rowan.

The proposals must specify the price of each tract bid for, and the price of each tract of all the districts in the aggregate. The tracts will be given to the lowest bidder, and the bonds with securities, within ten days after the opening of the proposals in twenty days.

The proposals must be sealed, and addressed to the undersigned, as Secretary of the State.

May 22, 1858-td

MASCO

Secre

FRANKFORT OMNIBUS

Louisville and Frankfort and Le

and Frankfort Railroad

THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully

the citizens of Frankfort and the travel</



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"A Balm for Every Wound."



THE ARCTIC LINIMENT

was produced by Dr. BRAGG at

the request of Dr. Kane, when

about to proceed to the

ARCTIC REGIONS.

and was used by him during that

perilous voyage. Thus was given

to the world this wonderful

HEALING REMEDY,

which has made

THE AFFLICTED REJOICE.



HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS

have tested

ITS VIRTUES,

and are rejoicing in freedom

from long lingering

PAIN AND DISEASE.

which of er remedies had failed

to cure Have you the

BRONCHITIS. NEURALGIA.

Rheumatism, Scrofula?

Have you the

EAR-ACHE OR TOOTH-ACHE?

Are you afflicted with

Old Sores,

suffering from

BRUISES, SPRAINS, CORNS,

SORE EYES, PILES?

THE

Arctic Liniment

will afford you instant relief.

Everybody is liable to

BURNS AND SCALDS.

And in fear of these dread-

ful accidents the

ARCTIC LINIMENT

should be

Kept on hand,

for it affords sure and

IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

often saving from death. It

is the

MOTHERS' COMPANION.

IT CURES

CAKES IN THE BREAST,

SORE NIPPLES,

Sore Lips, Pimples,

&c., &c.

It is excellent for the Hair,

giving it a HEALTHY, GLOSSY

APPEARANCE. It is

GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

It is a sovereign remedy for

Diseases of Horses,

CURING

BRUISES, SPRAINS,

Strains, Wounds, Sprain,

SCRATCHES,

SWEET, RHEUM, RING-BONE,

PAIN, &c.

ORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

BRAGG TO COMMUNICATE REGULARLY WITH

HIS LITERARY LIST OF

over 1,000,000 Patients.

purchaser of a BOTTLE OF THE ARCTIC

receives, at Dr. Bragg's expense, the UNITED

JOURNAL for one year. He has arranged for a

nt in each issue of said paper through which to

cate with his patrons, said department to be de-

answers to correspondents, carefully-prepared

ens, and other valuable items of information

long experience and the peculiar cases from

ne presented to his attention shall suggest. The

is published in New York, and is one of the

most popular newspapers in the country. A

of subscription accompanies each bottle.

NT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE.

GG & BURROWES, St. Louis, Mo.

New York Office, No. 371 BROADWAY

ations should always be addressed to St. Louis

AND STATE LOTTERIES.

FRANCE & Co., Managers.

Caution Notice.

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of whom they order Lottery Tickets

of Packages of Tickets. The country

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tickets at One Dollar. \$100,000 Cap-

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of getting a prize. Beware of all

Capital Prize is unusually large

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Co.

send his individual certificates

there is a fraud at the bot-

R. FRANCE & CO.,

of Maryland State Lotteries.

NS & CO.,

SALE DEALERS

AS ONLY,

ADELPHIA.

Tea is now arriving, and selling

high rates of the past year; the

opens with the pleasing prospect of

able to furnish as good an article for

erly. We also take pleasure in an-

have concluded to extend the time

heretofore sold on two and three

and four months credit.

of Grocers and general Store-keepers

in our Metallic Packages, and the

constantly increasing, notwithstanding

judice that once existed against tea-

convenient form. This unexampled

legitimate result of a business uni-

for a long term of years upon just

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one of "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RE-

ing a perishable article, dealers are recom-

order small and frequent bills.

who still prefer the old way, are furnished

in the original half-chests, at three cents

less than in Metallic Packages.

Hurlbutt is no longer in our employ as Tra-

Agent—his place being supplied by another.

JENKINS & Co.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS

SEALED Proposals for the construction of FIVE

MILES of Turnpike Road from Cynthia's to

wards Clayville, in sections of a mile each will be re-

ceived at the office of the County Court Clerk, in

Cynthiana, until Thursday, the 15th of July next.

LUCIUS DESHA, } Committee.

W. BARNETT, }

H. NEWBERRY, }

June 19, 1858—td—Cynthiana News.

AN EXCITING SEA-STORY!

NOVELTY AFTER NOVELTY.

The New York Weekly,

AND for sale by all News Dealers in the U. States

and Canada. Will contain another new original

story, entitled, "THE OCEAN WANDERER; OR,

ADVENTURES ON LAND AND SEA, in which the author

depicts, in graphic style, the starting scenes and ro-

mantic adventures of life as a sailor before the mast.

The narrative of the "OCEAN WANDERER" is a bold

but truthful picture of the most exciting incidents

in every quarter of the globe, in which are portrayed

the chivalry, daring, freaks, follies and superstitions

of the sailor; together with the tyrannies and brutal-

ities to which he is too often subjected by the officers

who command our vessels. Some of these scenes de-

velop a refinement of cruelty and a systematic tor-

ture that cannot fail to send a chill of horror through

every civilized community. This is the dark side of

the picture. "A Life on the Ocean" has its sunshine

as well as its storms—its pleasures as well as its

pains—and the author has most happily and forcibly

presented these various phases of life on the great

deep, in the progress of the "OCEAN WANDERER."

The descriptions of the manners and customs of the

Natives of the "far-off Isles of the Sea," among

whom the author passed a portion of his eventful

life, are full of interest. He carries the reader thro'

the delightful groves where the banana and cocoanut

grow—and anon takes him far away into the solitary

forests of Tropical fruit, which are only to be found

in the Isles of that climate "where summer reigns

eternal"—passing in rapid succession before his men-

tal vision a panorama of the most gorgeous picture in

the world. Amid this delightful scenery, after all

hope of ever gazing on the glorious stripes of his na-

tive land, or seeing the friends of his childhood again

the author makes a discovery of the most startling

character which changes the whole current of his ad-

venturous career. "THE OCEAN WANDERER" finds

himself at home among the natives."

There is a reckless daring in the life of the sailor

which is unaccountable. He pursues his perilous

calling with an infatuation which amounts to idolat-

ry. It is this spirit which carries our commerce to

the remote quarters of the globe—which whitens the

ocean with the sails of the merchantmen, and unfolds

the flag of all maritime nations in every port of the

known world. This daring and adventurous trait in

the character of the Sailors leads to explorations far

into the icy regions of the North, where eternal Win-

ter reigns, or brings to the knowledge of the world

the mysteries of the tropics. When provoked, this

strange infatuation leads its victim to enlist under

the black flag of the Pirate, who lies in wait on the

great highway of the ocean for his defenceless prey.

The author of the "OCEAN WANDERER" takes the

reader through every phase of the Life of the Sailor,

its romance, delights, perils and temptations, on sea

and on shore.

Young man before you leave the comforts of a

quiet home on shore for a great deep, read the Ad-

ventures of the "OCEAN WANDERER."

Fond mother! before you consign your darling boy

to the tender mercies of the tyrants of the sea, read

the experiences of the "OCEAN WANDERER!"

Fair Maiden! before you consent to a separation

from your lover for a long voyage at sea, to enable him

to means of making your comfortable and happy, read

the Life of the "OCEAN WANDERER." Count well the

cost before the fatal rubicon is passed.

How many gallant ships have left our ports, never to

be heard of again—leaving those who had friends on

board to watch long and anxious for tidings of the

missing vessel, while she was perhaps rent into a

thousand pieces by the hurricane, typhoon, or some

treacherous reef, far out in the sea—and her passen-

gers and crew engulfed in the ocean depths! While

fond hearts were living in the earnest, yet vain hope

that absent friends would return home again, per-

haps their bones were bleaching in the waters of the

great deep. In these terrible disasters some are

spared from sudden death to undergo the horrors of

starvation and delirium on the fragments of the

wreck, while others are cast on some barren and in-

hospitable island, to end their days among savages

or in a terrible solitude where no human foot had

ever trod, and where no human voice was ever heard!

The author of the "OCEAN WANDERER" vividly brings

before his reader some of these startling adventures

and terrible realities.

Many a good ship, after having been plundered—her

crew and passengers butchered—has been scuttled

and sent to the bottom of the ocean by the Freeboot-

er, whose terrible motto is: "Dead men tell no tales!"

In this connection the "OCEAN WANDERER" gives the

adventures of the daughter of one of the merchant

princes, whose ships were on every sea, which cannot

fail to excite the most intense interest. Well may it

be said that "mere Fiction pales before the lights and

shades of Reality, when we venture out on the bosom

of the great deep."

The adventures of the "OCEAN WANDERER," while

they possess all the attractions of a work of fiction

cannot fail to be more widely read than any mere

creation of the imagination. The author has partici-

ipated in the events and scenes he describes. The